Numb. 10037.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Saturday September 20, to Tuesday September 23, 1760.

Whitehall, September 23, 1760.

Copy of a Letter from Colonel Eyre Coote, who commands His Majesty's Forces in the East-Indies, to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt; dated, Arcot Village, the 13th of February, 1760.

SIR,

I have the Honour to acquaint you of the Situation of our Affairs on the Coast of Coromandel since my Arrival, and of our happy Successes. Soon after I arrived, the Governor and Council of Madras being informed, that General Lally had sent a Detachment of his Army to the Southward, and that that Party had taken Syringham, and threatned Trichenopoly with a Siege, it was therefore thought advisable, that I should take the Field with the Army, and by that Means endeavour to draw the Enemy from the Southward. Accordingly, on the 25th of November 1759, I took the Field, and, on the 27th, invested Wondivash, and erected Batteries; and having made a Breach by the 30th, took the Place, and made the Garrison (which consisted of Five Subaltern Officers, Sixty-three private Men, and Eight Hundred Seapoys,) Prisoners of War: There were in the Garrison Forty-nine Pieces of Cannon, and a great Quantity of Ammunition. December the 3d, I invested Carangoly. On the 6th, I opened a two Gun Battery, and on the 7th another, and began to carry on Approaches. On the 10th, being near the Crest of the Glacis, and having dismounted all their Guns but four, Colonel O'Kennely, who commanded, sent out a Flag of Truce, and, on Account of his gallant Defence, I granted him the following Terms: That the Europeans should have Leave to march out with their Arms, two Rounds per Man, Drums beating, and six Days Provisions; The Seapoys to be disarmed, and turned about their Business. The Garrison consisted of One Hundred Europeans, (Officers included) Five Hundred Seapoys; and nine Guns. Having Intelligence that Brigadier General Bussy was arrived at Arcot from the Northward, with Three Hundred Europeans, and a large Black Army, and that the Army, which lay at Chittiput, was to join him, and that the Forces from the Southward were on their March towards Arcot, I therefore thought it advisable to cross the Palla, and encamp the Army opposite to Arcot, having the Palla between us. Three Thousand Moratta Horse about this Time joined the Enemy, which put me to the greatest Distress for Want of Provisions, as they plundered all the Country.

On the 27th, Lieutenant General Lally arrived at Arcot, and took the Command. January the 9th the Enemy were all in Motion. On the 10th, General Lally marched with all his Army towards Wondivash, and I moved with our Army along the Bank of the River, in order to observe their Motions, and cover our own Country. On the 12th I received a Letter from the Commanding Officer at Conjeveram, that 500 of the Enemy's Europeans, and a large Body of Horse, had entered the Town; and that the rest of their Army lay at Jangolam, three Miles distance from it: I therefore put the Army in Motion, and endeavoured, by a forced March, to save that Place, which was very weak (but of Consequence to us) and happily arrived there the 13th before Day-light. The Enemy quitting the Place, their Army moved towards Wondivash. The 15th I crossed the Palla with all the Army, and on the 17th arrived at Outremalour, about Fourteen Miles from Wondivash, which Place I found M. Lally had invested, and began to raise Batteries. The 21st I went with all the Cavalry to reconnoitre, having received a Letter from the Commanding Officer of the Garrison, that a Breach was made; I therefore determined to engage the Enemy the next Morning. Accordingly, I sent Orders back to the Army to join me at Irimborough, Nine Miles from Wondivash, where I had taken Post with the Cavalry. On the 22d, the Army marched, at Six o'Clock in the Morning, agreable to the Orders I had given out the Day before for that Purpose. About Seven o'Clock, our advanced Guard of Horse, and that of the Enemy, began to fire at each other; upon which I ordered Captain Baron de Vasserot, who commanded the Cavalry, to form them in Order of Battle; he was supported by Five Companies of Seapoys; and, at the same Time, I ordered up Two Pieces of Cannon, and advancing myself with Two Companies of Seapoys, obliged the Enemy to retire to their main Body of Horse, which consisted of Two Hundred Europeans, and Three Thousand Morattas, on their Left. Upon the Whole of our Cavalry's advancing, that of the Enemy retired in pretty good Order, till our Cannon began to play, which was extremely well served, and obliged them to retire precipitately. I then ordered the Major of Brigade to the Army, which was about three Quarters of a Mile in the Rear, with Orders for them to form the Line of Battle, but not to advance till I had joined them. Soon after, having taken Possession of a Tank, which the Enemy's Cavalry had occupied, I returned to the Line, which by that Time was formed according to my Orders. After reviewing the Whole, and finding the Men in great Spirits, and eager to engage, I ordered the Army to move forward. About Nine o'Clock

[Price Three-Pence.]

o'Clock we arrived at the Poſt we had driven the Enemy from, which was about Two Miles from their Camp, and halted in their View, near half an Hour; during which Time, I went very near to them, and reconnoitred their Situation. Upon finding they were ſtrongly poſted, and our Flanks expoſed to the Enemy's Cavalry, which was vaſtly ſuperior to ours, I ordered the Army to march by the Right, in order to gain the Advantage of a Hill Three Miles from us, and about Two Miles from Wondivaſh-Fort; and the Horſe, which was then in the Front, to wheel to the Right and Left, and form behind the ſecond Line, in Order to make the Rear Guard, and cover the Baggage. By this Motion, I covered my Right Flank with the Hill, and had ſome Villages in my Rear, where I then ordered the Baggage to. This obliged the Enemy to alter their Diſpoſition. During all this Time we cannonaded each other, and ſkirmiſhed with their advanced Poſts, and Moratta Horſe: The latter diſappeared about Eleven o'Clock. The Enemy, after making their ſecond Diſpoſition, moved towards us about the Diſtance of three Quarters of a Mile, under Cover of a Bank. The Cannonading then began to be ſmart on both Sides; and upon ſeeing the Enemy coming briſkly up, I ordered the Army to march forward. At Twelve o'Clock the Enemy's European Cavalry puſhed with a great deal of Reſolution, in order to force our Left, and come round upon our Rear. Immediately I ordered up ſome Companies of Seapoys, and two Pieces of Cannon, which were to ſuſtain our Cavalry, who had been ordered to oppoſe them. Upon the Cannon and Seapoys flanking them, they broke. The Cavalry then had Orders to charge, who drove them above a Mile from our Left, upon the Rear of their own Army. We continued all this while advancing towards each other, the Enemy's Flank being very well covered by a Tank. It was One o'Clock when we arrived within Reach of Muſquetry, when a Shot from us ſtriking one of their Tumbrils, it blew up. I then immediately ordered Major Brereton to wheel Colonel Draper's Regiment to the Left, and charge their Left Flank, which was executed with great Order, and much Honour to that Corps. Seeing that Regiment likely to ſuffer from a Body of Black Troops, together with their Marines, who were under Cover, and fired very briſkly upon them; and, at the ſame Time, finding they had reinforced their Left with a Piquet from Lally's Regiment, I ordered the Grenadier Company of Draper's, which was on the Right of the ſecond Line, to ſupport their own Regiment; and having likewiſe two Pieces of Cannon playing upon the Enemy's Flank, compleated the Rout of that Wing, who abandoned their Cannon, and fell upon their own Center, which was by this Time, together with their Right, cloſely engaged with our Left. I then ordered up Major Monſon, with the reſt of the ſecond Line, and placed him ſo as to be able to ſupport any Part of our Line, at the ſame Time flanking the Enemy. About Two o'Clock their whole Army gave Way, and ran towards their own Camp; but finding we purſued them, quitted it, and left us entire Maſters of the Field, together with all their Cannon, except three ſmall Pieces, which they carried off. The Number of Cannon taken is as follows: One 32, one 24, three 20, two 18, one 14, two 3, and two 2 Pounders, Iron. Three 6, four 4, one 3, and two 2 Pounders, Braſs. In all twenty-two Pieces. Round Shot 3204. Grape 110. Beſides Tumbrils, and all other Implements belonging to the Train. The Priſoners we have taken are Brigadier General Buſſy, Le Chevalier Godeville, Quarter-Maſter General. Of Lally's Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Murphy, two Captains, two Lieutenants. Of the Lorrain Regiment, one Captain, one Lieutenant. Of the India Battalion, two Lieutenants, two Enſigns. Of the Marines, Le Chevalier de Poete, Knight of Malta, who is ſince dead of his Wounds. All the above Gentlemen were wounded, but M. Buſſy, and an Enſign of the India Battalion. The French reckon they had 800 killed and wounded, 200 of which we buried in the Field. We have taken above 200 wounded Priſoners, beſides 40 not wounded. Our Loſs is as follows: Of Col. Draper's Regiment, Enſign Collins killed, and ſeventeen Private. Wounded, Major Brereton and Lieutenant Brown (ſince dead of their Wounds) Captain Knuttal, Enſigns Halfpenny, Thompſon, and Horler, and ſixty-ſix Private. Of my Regiment, killed, Enſign Stuart, and thirteen Private. Wounded, Lieutenants Fraſer and Tyd, Enſign Heron, and thirty-ſix Private. The Honourable Company's Troops, killed, Enſign Evans, and eighteen Private. Wounded, Cornet Kuhn, and twenty-nine Private. Among our Black Troops, about ſeventy killed and wounded. The Enemy's Army, commanded by Lieut. General Lally, conſiſted of two Thouſand two Hundred Europeans, including Artillery and Cavalry; three Hundred Cofferies, and between nine and ten Thouſand Black Troops. Twenty Pieces of Cannon in the Field, and five in their Batteries againſt the Fort, where they blew up a large Magazine of Powder upon their Retreat. Our Army amounted to ſeventeen Hundred Europeans, including Artillery and Cavalry; three Thouſand five Hundred Black Troops; fourteen Pieces of Cannon, and one Howitz. The Enemy collected themſelves under the Walls of Chittiput, about eighteen Miles from the Field of Battle, and the next Day marched to Gingey. Our Cavalry being greatly fatigued, put it out of my Power of purſuing the Enemy as far as I could have wiſhed. During the whole Engagement, and ever ſince I have had the Honour of commanding the Army, the Officers and Men have ſhewn the greateſt Spirit; nor can I ſay too much for the Behaviour of the Artillery.

The next Day, I ſent out a Detachment of Cavalry, to harraſs the Enemy. January 26. Finding that General Lally had retired with his broken Troops to Pondicherry, I ſent Capt. de Vaſſerot, with 1000 Horſe, and 300 Seapoys, towards Pondicherry, to deſtroy the French Country, and marched the Army to beſiege Chittiput; and on the 28th at Night, erected a Two-Gun Battery, and got in one 24 and one 20 Pounder, and played upon them from an Eight Inch Howitz. The next Day, after making a Breach, Le Chevalier de Tilly, with his Garriſon, ſurrendered Priſoners of War. The Garriſon conſiſted of four Officers, fifty-four Private, and three Hundred Seapoys, with ſeventy-three Europeans wounded in the Hoſpital. I found in the Fort, nine Guns, and a good Quantity of Ammunition. Having Intelligence of a Party of the Enemy going from Arcot to Gingey, I ſent Capt. Smith with a Detachment to intercept them. On the 30th, marched the

Army

Army towards Arcot (the Capital of the Province) in order to beſiege it. This Day Capt. Smith joined me, having taken the Party I had ſent him after, which conſiſted of ten Europeans, fifty Seapoys, and two Braſs 8 Pounders; and ſoon after he took a Captain of the Lorrain Regiment, and three French Commiſſaries. On the 1ſt of February, I ſat out from the Army for Arcot, leaving Orders with Major Monſon to throw a few Shells into Timmery, and to ſummons the Garriſon. February 2. The Army marched and encamped within two Miles of Arcot. Major Monſon reported to me this Day, that the Garriſon of Timmery had ſurrendered Priſoners of War. There were in it, ſix Guns, one Serjeant, twenty Europeans, and ſixty Seapoys. February 5. I opened Batteries againſt the Fort of Arcot, viz. One of five 18 Pounders, and another of two 18 and one 24 Pounders. On the 6th began to carry on Approaches to the South Weſt and Weſt Towers of the Fort; and having, by the 10th, got within ſixty Yards of the Creſt of the Glacis, the Garriſon ſurrendered Priſoners of War. It conſiſted of three Captains, eight Subalterns, 236 Private, and between 2 and 300 Seapoys. There were in it, four Mortars, twenty-two Pieces of Cannon, and a great Quantity of all Kinds of Military Stores. We had, during the Siege, ſeven Non-Commiſſioned and Private killed; and Enſign Mac Mahon (who acted as Engineer) and 16 wounded.

Horton Houſe, Sept. 13, 1760.

The ſecond Meeting of the Deputy Lieutenants and Juſtices of the Peace in the ſeveral Sub-Diviſions of this County, for chooſing by Lot, out of the Liſts delivered in at the laſt reſpective Subdiviſion-Meeting, the Militia-Men to ſerve for the ſaid County, having been neceſſarily poſtponed on account of the Want of a ſufficient Number of Subaltern Officers to ſerve in the ſaid Militia; the Lord Lieutenant of the ſaid County hereby gives Notice, That another General Meeting will be held on the laſt Saturday in September inſtant, at the George Inn in the Town of Northampton, for carrying into Execution the Militia Laws now in Force; when and where (or ſooner) all Gentlemen willing to accept the vacant Commiſſions of Lieutenants and Enſigns, are deſired to ſend in their Names to me, or to the Clerk of the General Meetings at the ſaid George Inn, or his Houſe in Northampton.

ROGERS, DUNK HALLIFAX.

Clerk of the General Meetings.

Admiralty-Office, Sept 9, 1760.

Notice is hereby given, that in Purſuance of the Directions of an Act of Parliament paſſed in the 32d Year of His preſent Majeſty's Reign, entituled an Act for the Encouragement of Seamen, and the more ſpeedy and effectual Manning His Majeſty's Navy, and for the prevention of Piracies and Robberies by Crews of private Ships of War, a Seſſion of Oyer and Terminer and Goal Delivery for Tryal of Offences committed on the High Seas within the Juriſdiction of the Admiralty of England, will be held on Thurſday the 30th of October next, at Juſtice-Hall in the Old Bailey, London, at Eight of the Clock in the Morning.

Notice is alſo hereby given, that for the Future an Admiralty Seſſion will be held in the ſeveral Months of March and October in every Year, purſuant to the Directions of the ſaid Act of Parliament.

Ph. Stephens.

Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Companies of His Majeſty's Ships undermentioned, who were actually on Board at the Taking the following Prizes, that they or their legal Repreſentatives will be paid their reſpective Shares of the ſaid Prizes, on the Days undermentioned, viz.

Terrible, Trent, Trident, Seahorſe, Somerſet, Northumberland, Veſtal, will be paid their Shares of the Prize Bellona's Hull, &c. taken the 21ſt of February, 1759: The Terrible and Trent on the 24th of September inſtant; the Trident and Seahorſe, on the 1ſt of October next; the Somerſet, on the 8th of the ſaid October; and the Northumberland and Veſtal, on the 15th of the ſaid October, at the King's Arms on Tower-hill.

Meſſ. Rickman and Linzee and Phill. Stephens, Eſq; of Crutched Fryars, *Agents.*

Monmouth, Pallas, Dunkirk, Achilles, and Prince Edward Cutter, will be paid their Shares of Five French Barks taken the 11th of Auguſt 1759, on the 22d of October next, at the King's Arms on Tower-hill.

Meſſ. Cha. Brett, of Portſmouth and Co. *Agents.*

Lynn, Ferrett, and Deal Caſtle, will be paid their Shares of the Prize St. Dennis d'Rouen, taken the 12th of September 1756, on the 29th of October next, at the King's Arms on Tower-hill.

Mr. Cha. Brett, of Portſmouth, *Agent.*

Stag will be paid their Shares of the Prize Dunquerkoiſe, taken the 31ſt of May 1759; and the Antigua will be paid their Shares of the following Prizes, viz. Firme, taken the 10th of November 1757; Invincible, taken the 30th of November 1757; Academie, taken the 15th of October 1757; Tripone, taken the 18th of October 1757; Cerf, taken the 29th of January 1758, on the 29th of October next, at the King's Arms on Tower-hill.

Meſſ. Edm. Maſon and Co. of Crutched Fryars, *Agents.*

Brilliant will be paid their Shares of the Prize Egyptian, taken the 20th of January 1759, on the 29th of October next, at the King's Arms on Tower-hill.

Meſſ. Devonſheir, Reeve and Lloyd and Phil. Stephens, Eſq; of Crutched Fryars, *Agents.*

Saphire will be paid their Shares of the Prize St. Michael, taken the 1ſt of February 1759, on the 29th of October next, at the King's Arms on Tower-hill.

Phill. Stephens, Eſq; of CrutchedFryars, *Agent.*

Rocheſter, Maidſtone, and Renown will be paid their Shares of the Prize Guirland, taken the 18th of Auguſt 1758, on the 5th of November next, at the King's Arms on Tower-hill.

Meſſ. Cha. Brett, of Portſmouth, and Co. *Agent.*

Coventry and Thames will be paid their Shares of the Prize Mouche, taken the 14th of February 1759; and the Hawke will be paid their Shares of the Providence, retaken the 9th of April 1759, on the 5th of November, at the King's Arms on Tower-hill.

Meſſ. Cha. Brett, of Portſmouth, and Co. *Agents.*

Vanguard and Iſis will be paid their Shares of the Prize Amſtell, taken the 28th of January 1758, viz. Vanguard on the 5th of November next, at the King's Arms on Tower-hill, and the Iſis on the 22d of September on Board at Plymouth.

Meſſ. Cha. Brett, of Portſmouth, and Co. *Agents.*

And the Shares not then demanded, will be recalled at the King's Arms on Tower-hill, the firſt Thurſday in every Month for three Years to come, after the Payments are made as aforeſaid.

General